FBIS-SOV-79-166
Friday
24 August 1979
Vol III No 166 Supp 024

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN PLENUM ON IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

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ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN PLENUM ON IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION

LD130731 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 1-5 LD

[Text of report by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee 17 July 1979 plenum: "On the Republic Party Organizations' Tasks in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work'"; words in capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

The communist education of the working people, the formation of an ideologically staunch and comprehensively developed individual, limitlessly devoted to the great cause of building a new society constitutes the main direction of the Leninist Party's theoretical, ideological and political activity. Throughout its heroic history it has conducted and conducts purposeful, painstaking work in the radical rebuilding and improvement of people's spiritual world and the establishment of Marxism-Leninism in the masses' world outlook.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" is clear evidence of the party's constant concern for the formation of the working people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook. This important party wide document is a new contribution to the development of Lenin's ideological legacy which enriches the theory and practice of ideological work. Being a logical continuation and creative development of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Central Committee resolution represents a specific, purposeful, long-term program for the improvement of all ideological-political work. Its basis was formed by the conclusions and directions expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) plenum on deepening and improving the effectiveness of ideological-education and information work. The Central Committee resolution comprehensively generalizes the multifaceted experience of ideological work accumulated by the party, subjects all directions in the masses' communist education and the activity of ideological institutions and institutes to profound analysis and focuses the party's attention and efforts on the key tasks in the formation of the new man--the convinced fighter for the victory of our revolutionary ideals.

The growth of the proportions of communist building and the dynamics of social development raise society's demands on the professional, moral and political qualities of every citizen. As ideological education becomes more complex, the scale of party ideological and political work increases and its content and form improve. The foundation of this activity is Marxist-Leninist theory. Creatively developing revolutionary science and enriching it with the experience of communist building true to its Leninist traditions, our party sets an example of an innovating approach to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

"The successes of communist building largely depend on the development of Marxist-Leninist theory--our true scientific compass," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses. "The very nature of the tasks facing us demands increasingly active elaboration of the theoretical problems of social development and a creative approach to the phenomena of social life." The theoretical principles advanced in recent years by the party on the development of a socialist society, on the Soviet people as a new social and international community of people, on the Soviet way of life, on the tasks and problems of educating a comprehensively developed personality under the conditions of creating communism's material and technical base and others, deepen and enrich the theory and practice of ideological work.

While noting the improvement of ideological activity as a whole, the activation of political and economic studies and the increased effectiveness of agitation and propaganda, the CPSU Central Committee also indicated a number of substantial shortcomings and unresolved problems. By no means everywhere does political education work accord with Soviet people's considerably higher educational and cultural standards and requirements. Insufficient account is taken of the dynamics of progressive changes now occurring in our society's socioeconomic and spiritual life, the processes of improvement in its social structure and the growing rapprochement of the country's classes, social groups, nations and nationalities, of city and countryside and of mental and physical work.

The relative size of the working class is growing and the number of highly educated, highly qualified specialist cadres is increasing. Today the working class comprises 62 percent of the country's total population. Of every 1,000 people employed in the national economy 780 have higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education. Every fifth worker in agriculture is a machine operator. The number of engineering technical workers, economists and other specialists directly linked with material production is growing at a rapid rate.

The Central Committee set forth the tasks of bringing the whole system of political education work fully into accordance with our society's high level of socioeconomic and cultural development and the basic demands of mature socialism and of building that system taking into account the sharp intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena. To foster in every member of society a highly ideological stance, a communist attitude to work and a careful attitude toward socialist property, to foster an active life stance and irreconcilability toward behavior which we consider immoral--these urgent tasks demand the strengthening of party leadership over communist education, a creative approach and a search for new means and forms of ideological influence which accord with the demands of the contemporary stage of communist building.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution is greeted by the communists and working people of Azerbaijan as it is throughout the country with unanimous approval. It is being closely studied and actively discussed by party organizations and labor collectives. Special studies have been devoted to the resolution at all levels of party study. Komsomol political enlightenment and economic education, and scientific-practical conferences and theoretical seminars are being held at local levels. A combined political study day was held on the topic: "Raising the Effectiveness of Ideological and Political Education Work." The great interest with which the CPSU Central Committee resolution is being discussed at aktiv meetings and obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums and the specific proposals being made and first steps being taken on further stepping up ideological work are evidence that it already is a living and active element in the practical affairs of Azerbaijan's party organization.

Important Front in the Struggle for Communism

Comrades! Following the course of the 25th party congress, the Soviet people are strengthening our homeland's economic potential and defense might. The 10th 5-Year Plan targets are being successfully fulfilled, the unified USSR national economic complex is being intensively developed, the pace of technical progress has accelerated; and social production efficiency and work quality are being raised in all sectors of the national economy science and culture. The social program elaborated by the party is being consistently implemented.

Over the past 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the country's national income rose by 13 percent and industrial production growth was 16 percent. The average annual grain crop was 20.5 percent higher than the average over the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The production and procurement of raw cotton and other agricultural crops increased greatly. Over 700 industrial giants have been commissioned. Almost four-fifths of the national income is spent on increasing the Soviet people's material prosperity. In the past 3 years, 32 million Soviet citizens have moved.

The results achieved testify convincingly to the wisdom and foresight of the party's policy, the grandeur and reality of our plans and the advantages of the socialist social system. They instill in every Soviet person an unshakable confidence in the implementation of all the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and all the plans laid down by the historic 25th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are consistently implementing the peace program and persistently striving for international detente, reinforcing the hopes and aspirations of the peoples and of all people of good will that our world must and will always be a planet of universal peace.

The signing of the USSR-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, second stage (SALT II) and the other Soviet-American documents were a great new success for Soviet foreign policy. This is the result of long and intensive work by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution.

The signing of the treaty in Vienna, the protocol to the treaty and also the Soviet-American communique, the meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter mark an important step forward along the path of normalizing Soviet-American relations and the international political climate. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution stresses, the full implementation of the documents signed in Vienna opens up new opportunities to halt the growth of nuclear missile weapons arsenals and to insure effective quantitative and qualitative limitation of those weapons.

Our mighty socialist power has demonstrated once more its inflexible will for peace and its devotion to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. The positive reaction throughout the world to the results of the Vienna meeting and the approval of its outcome by the broad people's masses and by realistically minded statesmen on all continents testify clearly that the CPSU's persistent struggle to consolidate international detente accords with the fundamental interests of all countries and all mankind.

The Azerbaijan working people, with the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the Soviet-American documents, which opened a new stage in the objective process of international detente, and are proud of our party and Soviet Government's outstanding contribution to strengthening the cause of peace. With the entire Soviet people, the republic's working people support the decisions of the CEMA jubilee session, which confirmed the unshakable, principled course defined by the socialist community countries' parties and governments for the development of broad, equal cooperation with all states.

Life itself, the increasing pace of our development and our remarkable domestic and foreign policy successes are an impressive testimony to the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress plans. They are the specific result of the tireless, scientific broad-based theoretical and practical activity of the ommunist arty, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes an incalculable contribution to the enrichment of Marxist-Leninist science under the conditions of developed socialism, the elaboration and implementation of the party's economic strategy and social policy, and the tireless pursuit of its foreign policy course. His works "Following Lenin's Course" and "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work" are a real guideline to action for the party organizations and for every communist and all working people. Leonid Ilich's artistic documentary epic "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" reveal with unusual power the depth and scale of the revolutionary transforming activity of the party of communists and provide brilliant examples of a Bolshevik approach to the solution of urgent problems of social life. The closeness of the author's thoughts and feelings to the thoughts and aspirations of every person has made these books an effective means of active educational work.

Comrades! The Azerbaijan working people are struggling selflessly for the fulfillment of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Those taking part in the plenum are well acquainted with the multifaceted, purposeful work done by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and party, soviet and economic organs to achieve high indicators in the development of the economy and culture. The main political result of this work is a steadily rising rate of national economic development and rapid progress in all spheres of the republic's life.

In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the total volume of industrial production in Azerbaijan increased 1.3 times. Average annual growth rates were 7.9 percent. Over this period almost as much industrial output was produced as in the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans taken together. In the first 3 years above-plan output worth almost R400 million was sold. Labor productivity rose 14.7 percent as against the planned 14.1 percent. This April the republic's industry reached the level planned for the end of 1979 in terms of production volume growth rates.

Agricultural workers are steadily boosting the output of arable and livestock products. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan average annual gross output volumes were 1.5 times more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, 1.8 times more than in the Eighth, and 2.3 times more than in the Seventh. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the growth in the yield of vegetables, grapes, fruit and leaf tea greatly exceeds what was achieved over the whole of the past 5-year plan. Labor productivity in agriculture rose 19 percent.

Capital investments in the republic's national economy were in excess of R5 billion, which is 40 percent more than the volume for the first 3 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. State and kolkhoz capital investments in agriculture increased 1.6 times.

The people's well-being increased on the basis of the rapid economic development rates. In 1978 the national income rose 25 percent compared with 1975, the population's real per capital incomes increased 13 percent and kolkhoz members' work payments increased 24 percent. Payments and allowances which the population received from the social consumption funds rose 12 percent. Over the 3 years the volume of state and cooperative retail trade turnover increased 15 percent while the volume of consumer services for the population increased 30 percent. Over this period, well furnished new apartments and individual houses with a total area of 4.2 million square meters were constructed. The housing conditions of almost 500,000 people were improved.

The republic also completed the first half of the 4th year of the 5-year plan well. Industry fulfilled the 6-month plan on 27 June. Production grew at 8.7 percent as against the planned 7.8 percent. In the first 6 months output worth R4 billion more than the entire output for the whole of 1969 was produced. Labor productivity in industry rose 5.4 percent against 3.7 percent in the fixed plan. In the first 6 months R716 million were invested in the republic's national economy, which is 21.5 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1975. In the first 3.5 years of the current 5-year plan as much output was produced as in the entire Ninth 5-Year Plan, and as you remember there was a very great increase in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The production volume increase over this period will be more than the total volume of production in 1979. The industry of Baku alone now produces output in a volume equal to the total production of the republic's industry in 1970.

Overcoming serious difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions, the agricultural workers carried out the spring field work to a high standard and fulfilled ahead of schedule the 6-month plans for the output and procurements of livestock produce.

The decisive battle for a good 1979 harvest is now underway in the fields. In most regions the grain is being harvested rapidly. By 16 July grain crops had been harvested on 80 percent of the area. An average of 23 quintals per hectare had been threshed, which is 5.3 quintals more than the planned yield.

Our vegetable growers have raised a good harvest and are bringing it in and delivering it in an organized manner. Some 300,000 tons of very early and early vegetables have already been dispatched to the all-union stock and the set plan has thus been fulfilled ahead of schedule. In all 65,000 tons more truck-garden produce have been procured than by the same date last year. The silk cultivators have successfully fulfilled the year's plan and their socialist pledges for the sale of cocoons. The tilling of cotton plantations, tending of vineyards and orchards, the harvesting of leaf tea and cutting of tobacco are being carried out intensively.

The state of the agricultural crops and the situation on the farmsteads give grounds for expressing the conviction that the 1979 socialist pledges will be fulfilled for all indicators. Moreover, calculations show that this year the republic has the opportunity to fulfill the 5-year targets for grain, vegetable and fruit procurements. This is the task the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sets the rural workers and it does not doubt that they will resolve it successfully.

You know, comrades, how complex the path was to success in the recent Ninth and 10th 5-Year Plan years. It required the fundamental restructuring and sharp improvement of party leadership of all sectors of the national economy, science and culture, heightened exactingness and increased responsibility by every leader for the matter in hand, strict observance of Leninist principles for the selection, placement and education of cadres, and widespread, consistent and uncompromising struggle against uncommunist behavior and against all negative phenomena. In this work the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee relies on the initiative and activeness of the communists and all working people, without concealing from them the difficulties and problems. We are guided by V.I. Lenin's instruction that "sincerity in politics, that is, in that sphere of human relations which is concerned not with units but with MILLIONS--sincerity in politics is a perfectly verifiable CORRELATION BETWEEN WORD AND DEED." And this sincerity, the openly expressed truth, the working people's broad familiarization with the decisions of party and state organs on the most important questions of the republic's life, inspires people, involves them in social life and stimulates their creative activity. This approach lends special strength to ideological work and enhances its effectiveness immeasurably. This approach fully accords with our party's demands and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Ideological problems were highlighted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in August 1969. They were discussed extensively at the Central Committee Plenum in October 1971, at the 28th and 29th Azerbaijan CP congresses, and at subsequent Central Committee plenums and ideological and party-economic aktiv meetings and conferences. Whatever problem the Azberaijan party organization is resolving, whatever economic or social tasks it sets, it always views them in the light of stepping up ideological influence on the masses and enhancing the effectiveness of all avenues of communist education.

The party organization has done a great deal to insure that ideological work becomes closer to life. Resolutely overcoming formalism, red tape and a superficial attitude toward propaganda and agitation, we are seeking to make more effective use of all means of verbal and printed propaganda and mass political work, directing them toward the formation of the working people's communist ideological fiber and the assertion of an active life stance.

The fruitfulness of this work has increased with the intensification of the offensive struggle against phenomena alien to our society--money-grubbing, bribery, protectionism, abuse of office, a petit-bourgeois, philistine mentality, private ownership trends, instances of swindling, misrepresentation and all behavior which contradicts the socialist way of life.

The fundamental improvement in ideological work has been one of the decisive factors in the republic party organization and working people's remarkable accomplishments. Azerbaijan has scaled lofty heights in the development of all sectors of the economy, science and culture and for 10 consecutive years has been an all-union socialist competition winner and has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner. Mentioning the republic's successes in recent years at the Baku celebrations in September 1978, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev particularly noted the moral factor, the healthier atmosphere and the improved moral and psychological climate.

The high assessment given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev prompted a new surge of labor enthusiasm and political activeness among the masses. In militant mood, the republic's party organization, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and labor collectives are still obstinately and persistently performing strenuous work to implement the tasks advanced and the advice and recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech and statements in Azerbaijan's capital.

Comrades! In Azerbaijan, as throughout the country, great successes have been achieved in forming the new man and in developing science, culture and the people's education. Rich experience of propaganda and agitation work has been accumulated. It is being led by the thousands-strong army of ideological cadres--party, soviet-trade union and Komsomol workers, scientists, VUZ and school teachers, artists and journalists. I should like to note with special gratitude the contribution made by the 190,000 propaganda workers, lecturers, agitation workers, political reports and political information workers, for whom fulfillment of their social assignments has become a second vocation. They give their knowledge, energy and skill to the noble cause of the masses' communist education.

A mighty information and propaganda apparatus provided with modern equipment has been created in the republic. Some 130 newspapers and 107 journals are published in our republic, and every year we print over 1,400 book titles in a total of 13.5 million copies. Every day Azerbaijan Television broadcasts for 13 hours on two channels. There are also 48 hours of radio broadcasting in seven languages every day.

A broad range of ideological problems are a constant focus of attention in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. In the past 3 years the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have discussed the ideological work practice of 10 party gorkoms and raykoms and of the primary party organizations of a number of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and creative unions, the tasks of further intensifying the working people's international and military-patriotic education, experience in organizing moral education at the Baku domestic air conditioner plant, shortcomings in the activity of several press organs and so forth. It must be said that the obkoms, gorkoms and many party raykoms and primary party organizations have begun to engage more thoroughly in questions of political education work.

The party committees see the main aim of propaganda and agitation in constantly strengthening the link with life and finding ways of efficiently resolving urgent practical tasks. As Lenin stressed, no theory, no propositions of theory can reach the masses' consciousness unless they accord with the masses' own experience of life. Guided by this fundamental requirement, the party organizations have enriched the forms and methods of work with various categories of working people. These include Lenin Fridays, scientific-practical and theoretical conferences, sociopolitical readings, information statements by party and economic leaders in the labor collectives, meetings of scientists and representatives of the artistic intelligentsia with workers and kolkhoz members at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and construction sites, festivals of labor and much else. RSFSR literature and art days, Soviet literature days, Georgian and Armenian science and culture days and Uzbek literature and art days have left an indelible mark on the republic's spiritual life. Joint ideological events held by the central committees of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan communist parties are of great practical benefit.

Our republic is increasingly frequently becoming the venue for major international and all-union sociopolitical events. The fourth Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the international conference "Great October and the National Liberation Movement in the Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America," and the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference "The Formation of an Active Life Stance: Experience and Topical Problems of Moral Education" took place in Azerbaijan's capital, at a high ideological standard.

Successes in ideological work have been embodied in the great achievements of the economy and culture in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and in the businesslike, creative, healthy moral and psychological atmosphere which reigns in our republic.

At the same time we are clearly aw that the activity of the party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries, departments, creative organizations and mass information and propaganda media in the sphere of the population's communist education still do not fully accord with the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. The shortcomings in information and ideological education work noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution wholly and fully apply to the activity of the Azerbaijan party organization. Therefore, in analyzing today the state of political education work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, we must focus our attention on its unresolved tasks and existing shortcomings and on ways and means of further improving it.

Strengthening the Link Between Ideological and Political Education Work and Life and the Solution of Practical Tasks

The universal introduction of a comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire business of education is a decisive factor in the constant improvement of ideological work. That means, as the 25th CPSU Congress stressed, insuring the close unity of ideological and political, labor and moral education, taking into account the features of various groups of working people.

Considerable work in this direction has been done in the republic. Analysis shows that it is precisely the comprehensive approach which now determines the ideological activity of the obkom and gorkoms and most raykoms and primary party organizations, promoting successes in the working people's communist education. On its basis political education work has become richer, more varied, and closer to the labor collectives' interests and tasks.

The practice of the Nasiminskiy Rayon party organization can bear out the fruitfulness of the comprehensive approach. Following the example of the Moscow, Leningrad and Orsk party organizations, comprehensive plans for educational work were devised for the rayon as a whole and for each primary organization. During their compilation the specialty of the production facility or educational establishment and the age range, nationalities, educational standards and many other specific factors of the labor collective were taken into account. That is why the plans of the car repair plant and the Volodarksiy sewn goods factory, the VUZes and state institutions, the theater collectives and the toy factory differ so.

The members of the M. Azizbekov Oil and Chemistry Institute's Scientific Communism Section help the Volodarskiy factory sewing workers in mastering political knowledge. A university for the propaganda and introduction of socialist rites and traditions has been operating for a year now. Some 100 people are students at the "University of Health." Hundreds of young production workers are studying in evening schools, technical colleges and institutes.

Socialist competition has been widely launched for the titles "Top-Quality Producer" and "Master With Golden Hands," as was the mentor system, and active support is given to family dynasties and labor veterans whose example serves to form in every worker a feeling of love for his enterprise and professional pride. Back last December the sewing workers reached the level planned for the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan in terms of production volume and labor productivity growth. Almost 15 percent of the factory's output has the state seal of quality.

The rayon pays a great deal of attention to work with propaganda, agitation and political information worker cadres and the improvement of their qualifications, skill and knowledge. Special concern is displayed to insure that an atmosphere of principledness and frank, constructive criticism and self-criticism reigns in all labor collectives. An uncompromising struggle in waged against uncommunist behavior. The workers of the Abku railroad division, the medical institute and a number of trade enterprises and others have been exposed and brought to book for abuses. And--this is highly important--these cases have been discussed in party organizations at enterprises, institutions and educational establishments with related specializations.

Effective use of a variety of training forms and methods is typical of Lenkoran Party Gorkom. Here special attention is paid to questions of enhancing the rural population's culture and improving their consumer services. In the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans alone 37 culture centers have been constructed, including a trading center, an intelligentsia center, an open-air theater and a musical academy, and a drama theater has been created and won deserved popularity. People's universities, schools of advanced experience, and teaching knowledge lecture bases for parents operate at culture centers, clubs and libraries. Almost 5,000 rural workers take part in amateur arts activities. In 90 villages modern consumer service facilities provide inhabitants with up to 20 different services. A city stadium and a rooming house have been constructed by the "people's project" method and sports competitions, arts contests, meetings with scientists, writers, artists and artistes and a rayon harvest festival have become good traditions.

In Oktyabrskiy Rayon social scientists, party propagandists and leading workers take part in elaborating comprehensive plans for ideological work. These plans have been created on the basis of sociological research, the study of public opinion, socioeconomic analysis and the recommendations of scientific-practical conferences held by the raykom. All work in the communist education sphere is coordinated by the party raykom's scientific method center, which generalizes the experience of the working people's ideological-political, labor and moral education.

The Sumgait Gorkom and the 26 Komissarov, Leninksiy, Sabirabadskiy and other party raykoms skillfully insure consistency in ideological-political, labor and moral education.

Unfortunately we also have many instances of a different sort. Some party raykoms continue to underestimate the signifiance of ideological factors in the solution of economic policy tasks. Nothing else can explain the fact that questions of educational work do not come within the purview of, for instance, the Zangelanskiy Party Raykom (First Secretary N. Kerimov, Secretary in Charge of Ideological Matters M. Dzhavarov). Neither raykom plenum nor raykom bureau has even discussed the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Orsk CPSU Gorkom's Implementation of Comprehensive Solutions to Questions of Ideological Education Work" or the corresponding Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution. It is not surprising that neither the secretaries of many primary party organizations nor the party raykom apparatus workers themselves know what is the essence of a comprehensive approach to organizing education.

Matters are no better in Pushkinskiy (M. Nagiyev and B. Ismaylov), Kubatlinskiy (M. Rustamova and F. Gashimov) and several other rayons, where the gulf between the scale of the tasks being resolved and the ideological backup provided is still great.

It is the duty and obligation of the party organizations and all ideological front workers to implement persistently the requirements of a comprehensive approach to the masses' education and to help people, above all young people entering working life, to acquire a profound understanding of the link between specific deeds and our common achievements, between the norms of their own behavior and the implementation of the lofty ideals of communism.

Ideological-political education is a very important component of the comprehensive approach. Its core has been and remains the development in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the cause of the party and to communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism. Communist education is not only profoundly scientific in terms of the sum of the ideas, principles, norms, ideals and political and theoretical propositions with which the party arms Soviet people, it is itself built on a scientific basis. And convincing evidence of this is the high effectiveness of the system of party study, economic education and Komsomol political enlightenment in the republic. The study of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin's works, CPSU history, the 23d, 24th and 25th party congress documents and the works of comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders has become a vital requirement for Azerbaijan's communists and working people.

Over 1.3 million people studied the theory, policy and practice of scientific communism last year in all sections of political training. As comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "this is great, strenuous work, noble work which enriches man, raises him to an understanding of the great tasks of creating communism and makes him a conscious participant in the world revolutionary process." The labor and political activity of the working class and all working people in resolving the complex and crucial tasks facing Azerbaijan stem from precisely this source.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution clearly defines the tasks of further improving Marxist-Leninist education and all propaganda and agitation. We must focus the attention of the party organizations, ideological institutions, propaganda cadres and aktivs on its main salients: insuring a high scientific standard, enhancing the businesslike and specific elements and the link with life and the solution of economic and political tasks, and making it more offensive.

The party organizations of Narimanovskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Shaumyanouvskiy rayons, of Nakhichevan Stepanakert and of Shekinskiy, Agdamskiy and other rayons have accumulated some experience in the scientific approach of propagandizing Marxist-Leninist theory and its link with practice. The party committees' main objective is to insure that political school and seminar students consistently move on to higher echelons of party study. Student essays increasingly often examine political, historical and philosophical problems and the republic's party organization's specific experience in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. In the system of universal economic education students frequently offer interesting rationalizing proposals and advice after pondering topical questions of the CPSU's economic policy and analyzing their own production affairs.

In the final analysis study acquires a creative nature, promotes increasing communist awareness and tighter organization and discipline, and forms a sense of responsibility for the state of affairs not only in a worker's own section but also in his plant or works, kolkhoz, construction site or industry as a whole. Thus a person begins to sense his personal responsibility for the development of his rayon, city, republic and country. Thus the most important task of communist propaganda, clearly formulated by V.I. Lenin, is implemented: "While we used to conduct propaganda in general truths, now WE ARE CONDUCTING THE PROPAGANDA FOR WORK. This also means preaching but preaching through action."

Striving to insure that the knowledge which communists and all working people possess becomes their conviction and strengthens their conscious attitude to their work and social duty is a very important task facing the Azerbaijan ideological aktiv and its militant detachment of propaganda workers.

We assess highly the party propaganda workers who selflessly give their knowledge and experience of life, abilities and talents to the political education of the republic's working people. School and seminar leaders F. Rzayev, fitter at the Baku tire plant; G. Kuliyev, engineer at the Kirovabad aluminum plant; I. Smorodin, livestock unit chief on the Kalinin Kolkhoz, Ismaillinskiy Rayon; L. Mukhtarov, team leader at the M. Kasumov sovkhoz-technical college, Tauzskiy Rayon; N. Nasibov, shift foreman at the Lenin pipe rolling plant in Sumgait; S. Mamunts, director of the Imeni XXII Partsezda Sovkhoz, Mardakertskiy Rayon; and others work with students in accordance with individual creative plans. The Azerbaijan ideological aktiv has supported and disseminated the patriotic movement "the propaganda worker for a 5-year plan of efficiency and quality," initiated in Moscow at the Vladimir Ilich electrical engineering plant. Three-fourths of all propaganda workers, or over 30,000 leaders of Azerbaijan party organization political schools and seminars are now taking an active part in this movement. Enthralling their comrades with the party's truth and by their personal example, they help people to acquire a more profound understanding of urgent economic and cultural building problems and to seek and find ways of resolving the Soviet power's next series of tasks.

Unfortunately not every party organization skillfully links political and economic study with life or pays due attention to the expansion of propaganda's organizational and educational functions. Udzharskiy Raykom (S. Ismailov, Sh. Damadayeva), Khachmasskiy Raykom (A. Nasibov, V. Vasilenko), and Zardobskiy Raykom (F. Efedniyev, G. Gasanov) give propaganda cadres insuffient help in devising and fulfilling their individual creative plans, monitor their work only poorly and are not training a proper reserve of political school leaders. As a result students do not acquire a full range of knowledge and lose the taste for political study.

Every party committee's task is to analyze the condition of all levels of Marxist-Leninist education and universal economic education. It is essential to instill in propagandists a sense of individual responsibility for the content and results of their work and a desire to seek effective new forms and methods of influencing people's consciousness and consequently productive labor.

Political study by our party, soviet, economic and Komsomol cadres is of particular significance in the present conditions. The system as a whole operates effectively and smoothly. (paragraph continues)

At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee University of Marxism-Leninism and at party-economic and ideological aktiv schools and seminars in the recently completed academic year, over 21,000 leaders studied topical problems of developed socialism, scientific communism, economic theory and CPSU policy. Successful work has been done by the Central Committee lecture seminar for Marxist-Leninist education of leading cadres in the republic, at which studies are led by members of the Central Committee Bureau. Seminar groups of leading workers in the ideological ministries [as published] and institutions, the press, radio and television and administrative organ personnel have been held regularly. A group of ministry and department leaders studied a course "Leading Experience in Quality Control." City and rayon party aktiv schools have also operated. On the theoretical and practical plane all this is directed toward insuring that knowledge of revolutionary science becomes for every leader an inner world view and a guide to action, so that in his work and his life in the broad sense of the world he embodies the criteria of communist ideological awareness.

Unfortunately facts testify that not all our cadres take seriously the task of supplementing their theoretical and political knowledge. In the current year alone A. Mamedov, republic first deputy minister of consumer services; M. Akhmedov, chief of the Bakgorstroy-1 Trust No 8 Construction Administration; E. Shikhaliyeva and Ya. Aliyev, secretaries of the Shaumyanovskiy and Azizbekovskiy Komsomol Raykoms; M. Karayev, director of the Baku Construction Materials Combine; R. Kasumov, secretary of the Baladzharskoye Freightcar Depot party bureau; A. Guliyev, state television and radio editor, and others were expelled from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee University of Marxism-Leninism for poor attendance and unsatisfactory study.

The behavior of D. Mamedov and A. Justafayev, respectively chief and chief engineer of the No 2714 truck column, and K. Abdullayev, sector chief in the Axerelektroterm Special Design Bureau, who were attending the University of Marxism-Leninism, cannot fail to arouse indignation. They resorted to deceit, marking their attendance when not present at lessons. They were naturally expelled. One could expect that the party raykoms which sent their cadres to study would demand an answer for their unworthy actions. Yet Narimanovskiy Raykom restructured itself to renaming D. Mamedov and A. Mustafayev. As for Deputy Minister A. Mamedov and other leaders expelled from the university, their behavior was not discussed at all.

The overwhelming majority party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic cadres have progressed through a good school of political and moral education during the struggle to implement the 24th and 25th CPSU Congress decisions, tirelessly replenishing their ideological store of knowledge and skillfully utilizing the knowledge in practical work. It is essential for us, as required by the CPSU Central Committee, to strive to insure that our cadres master still more profoundly the treasure-houses of Marxist-Leninist science, to teach them critical self-analysis of their ideological training and leadership practice, and to insure that every leader is a convinced propagandist of party policy and a militant organizer of its implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution sets specific tasks for all avenues of mass political work. In our time its role has increased significantly in the formation of an active life stance in every working person. It is essential for us to strengthen our cadres of agitators, political information workers and political reporters with communists and Komsomol members from among leading workers, kolkhoz members, national economy specialists and scientific cultural figures.

Measures must be outlined for improving lecture propaganda. And here, as in all propaganda work, our cadres must play the leading role. We have over 2,500 party committee lecturers. The republic "Znaniye" Society unites over 48,000 members. This is a large army. Many of its fighters actively propagate political and scientific knowledge among the masses. However, a considerable number of the lecturers are passive, inert and undertrained. The return on their lectures often amounts to nothing. We need effective, active propagandists capable of explaining to the working people our goals and the ways of achieving them.

In determining the task arising from the Central Committee resolution it is essential to bring the existing planned measures in the primary party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms for ideological backup to economic and social development in line with the CPSU Central Committee demands and make them more specific and purposeful. The most important point is to be persistent in implementing them in all sectors of political, economic and cultural building.

One of the most important components of the comprehensive approach is labor education. The working people's political consciousness and their active life stance is expressed primarily in work for the good of the people. In "The Great Initiative" [velikiy pochin] V.I. Lenin wrote: "Communism begins where ORDINARY WORKERS show selfless concern, through hard work, to increase labor productivity and conserve EVERY POOD OF GRAIN, COAL, IRON ANL OTHER PRODUCE...." Precisely such a communist attitude toward work and social property is formed in the socialist production collective. Here man's creative capacities are revealed most fully, here he receives ideological, labor and moral tempering.

Educating people at work is the general line of ideological work. Its clearness of purpose and its scale, content and depth exert a direct influence on the implementation of socioeconomic development plans. The direct interconnection between education and labor is easily traced in the striking changes which have taken place in the republic's economy and culture over the past 10 years and the unprecedented growth of the working people's political and production activity. After a lengthy period of lagging behind, Azerbaijan has achieved one of the leading places among the union republics over the Ninth and 10th 5-Year Plan years in terms of industrial and agricultural production growth rates and is firmly maintaining the positions it has won. An enormous role in achieving the successes was played by skilled utilization of the educational potential of socialist competition and the mass introduction of progressive forms of labor organization in industry, agriculture and construction. Thanks to the party organizations' purposeful organizational and ideological work, people have started to be clearly aware of the social significance of their own personal part in the implementation of plans and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Socialist competition has acquired a truly nationwide character, with almost 93 percent of all those employed in Azerbaijan's economy participating in it.

Dozens of cities and rayons and hundreds of labor collectives are all-union and republican socialist competition right flankers which have repeatedly won CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and Republican Komsomol Central Committee Red Banners. [paragraph continues]

They include the city of Baku, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, Leninskiy, Narimanovskiy, Lenkoranskiy, Bardinskiy, Netechalinksiy, Sabirabad-skiy and other rayons, the 22d CPSU Congress Oil and Gas Extraction Administration at Neftyanyye Kamni, the Lieutenant Shmidt Petroleum Machine Building Plant, the N. Narimanov Knitwear Production Association, the Azerbaijan Kolkhoz in Bardinskiy Rayon, the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Ismaillinskiy Rayon, the "50-Leiye SSR" Sovkhoz in Ilichevskiy Rayon, the Balaoglan Abbasov Sovkhoz in Mardakertskiy Rayon and many others.

The sources of success in socialist competition lie in party organizations' correct combination of solutions to economic and political tasks and in the ability to convey the idea and moral essence of competition to every production worker and to insure, with the help of leading workers, that the expertise of every worker grows.

Today the masses' labor activeness has reached such a moral peak that for socialist competition leaders their own success is not enough. Those in the vanguard of the struggle to create the material and technical base of communism are now concerned about the general state of affairs in the collective and the degree of professional training and social maturity of every person working in it. The leading workers came up with an initiative: "No laggards here." Describing this initiative, L.I. Brezhnev said that it is "not just a production slogan but a moral norm too."

Many thousands of enthusiasts in our republic joined in the patriotic movement resulting from the masses' creativity. They were supported by gorkoms and raykoms. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sent a group of party workers to Rostov, the source of the "Work without laggards" initiative, to study the Rostov workers' experience and held a special seminar on this topic for raykom and gorkom secretaries. Specific measures were elaborated in cities and rayons and primary party organizations. And the first results are promising: There is already a multitude of enterprises, kolkhozes in the republic where every worker or kolkhoz member fulfills the norm and most workers overfulfill it. According to the 1978 results no enterprise failed to fulfill its plan in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast or Azizbekovskiy, Leninskiy, Nasiminskiy, Oktyabrskiy or 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov rayons. Five rayons completed the plan for the first 6 months of the year without laggards. According to the 6-month results 21 of the 34 ministries and departments of union republic and republic standing had no enterprises which failed to fulfill sales plans, and 19 had no enterprises which failed to fulfill the gross output plans.

Many forms of socialist competition are continuing to be developed and improved in the republic. The movements "Our Work Year Is 8 Months" and "Two 5-Year Plans in the 5-Year Plan," which have been supported by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, have assumed a mass nature. The collectives of 200 shops, sections and teams and approximately 8,000 production workers, the majority of whom are already working on account of the 11th 5-Year Plan, are competing to fulfill two 5-year plans. They include Hero of Socialist Labor Sh. Aliyev, milling machine operator at Kishlinskiy machine-building plant; A. Aliyeva, fitter at the Baku dry transformer plant; G. Smirnov, turner at the P. Montin machine-building plant; Belal Gamid Ogly, planners' team leader at the Lieutenant Shmidt machine-building plant; G. Gusyenov, foreman of a well capital repair team at the "Artemneft" oil- and gas-extraction administration; A. Gasymov, rock-cutting machine operator at the Karabalhskiy mechanized stone quarry; A. Pogosyan, cocoon winder at the Karabalhskiy silk combine named after the 26 Baku Commissars; Ya. Rustamov, assistant foreman at the Mingechaur textile combine named after the Komsomol's 50th anniversary; G. Abbasov, docker-mechanics' team leader at Baku port; T. Aliyeva, canner at the Ordubad agrarian-industrial association, and others.

Some 900 workers in "Soyuzneftemash" plants have fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan Target ahead of schedule. The collective of the whole association is preparing to report any day now on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for the production volume growth rate and the production of oil industry equipment.

The mentors movement holds a special place among the mass initiatives aimed at developing the working people's initiative and activeness. There are now more than 19,000 mentors in the republic acting as patrons to tens of thousands of young workers. Out of good will and answering the call of their hearts, cadre workers and masters of agricultural production help young people, yesterday's schoolchildren, not only to master their chosen profession quickly and well and to learn to work highly productively but also to find a clear orientation in life and to take pride in their title of worker.

Competitions of worker skill, contests for the title of best in the profession and public reviews of economy and thrift, production efficiency and work quality occur extensively in the republic. In Sumgait every second chemical worker works in accordance with personal creative plans defended beforehand in front of his comrades at work. They were initiated by Agakhan Agayev, senior superphosphate plant machine operator. The range of measures provided for in the personal plans is aimed at achieving the highest labor productivity. More than 120 workers have already achieved the planned targets.

The workers' approach to the quality of their labor has changed. The overwhelming majority or production workers work with full awareness of their responsibility for the end-result of their work--output quality. The number of products with the seal of quality is increasing steadily and has reached 880 against 206 at the start of the 5-year plan. During the first 6 months of this year the production plan for output of the highest quality category was fulfilled by 114.9 percent. The proportion of output with the seal of quality in the total production volume stood at 11.4 percent against a planned 10.1 percent. At the Baku domestic conditioner plant, the Sumgait aluminum plant, the Baku dry transformer plant, the Stepanakert electrical engineering plant, the "Bakinskiy Rabochiy" machine-building plant and certain other enterprises, 44-98 percent of the output has the five-pointed star of honor.

While speaking of the successes achieved, at the same time we clearly see shortcomings in the organization of labor education. They are particularly apparent in the organization of socialist competition and in control over the fulfillment of adopted pledges. Certain leaders, particularly trade union leaders, try to substitute fuss and noise about the competition for businesslike work on developing it. This is evidenced, in particular, by the fact that in the first half of the year 7 percent of the republic's enterprises failed to meet their output sales targets and 8.4 percent failed to meet their total production volume targets.

In a number of sectors of the economy innovative methods and modes of labor are disseminated poorly, and the competition's broad publicity and the timely summing up of its results are not insured. This is the state of affairs in the system of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in the city of Baku, the Ministry of Consumer Services and a number of other ministries, departments and associations. A comprehensive quality control system is being introduced only slowly in the republic.

It is our task to support in good time new, progressive developments in labor organization and in the improvement of technology, to encourage the best collectives and enterprising workers, to interest people in the possibility of emulating the results of front-rank workers and to arouse in them the desire to achieve more. It is the direct duty of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic experts and specialists persistently to enhance the effectiveness of competition and its role in the fulfillment of economic and social development plans and in the education of the new person.

The CPSU Central Committee demands the further strengthening of ideological education work among the rural population. Its main direction, as the resolution emphasizes, is the fostering in every rural worker of a sense of public duty and personal responsibility for the comprehensive and dynamic development of agriculture and for increasing production and sales to the state of grain, meat, milk, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and other products of arable farming and livestock raising. Our successes in resolving this task are at the same time a concrete indicator of the increased effectiveness of the ideological and moral education of rural workers and the further reorientation of the peasant mentality along collectivist lines proven and asserted by life.

Fundamental economic and social changes have occurred over the past decade in the life of the Azerbaijan countryside. As a result of the great organizational and political work of party organizations and the increased labor and political activeness of all its working people, the agrarian sector of the economy is growing at an intensive pace. The consistent placing of agricultural production on a footing of specialization and agroindustrial integration has enabled the republic party organization also to resolve the social problems of the Azerbaijan countryside in a large scale and in depth and to conduct ideological education work more effectively.

"One of the most important tasks today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "is to combine agricultural production with culture, understood in the broadest sense of the word, as culture of labor and human relations." Realizing this task, the Azerbaijan party organization devotes great attention to strengthening the material base of cultural establishments in the countryside, to enriching the content and forms of mass political and educational work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at places of residence, to fundamentally improving the activities of consumer services and culture centers and to resolving other questions of the countryside's social development.

Some 240 new culture centers and clubs, 233 libraries, 6 museums and 9 culture and recreation parks have been opened during the 10th 5-Year Plan, mainly in rural localities. While implementing concrete leadership of their activity, party organizations are trying to diversify it and give broad strata of the rural population, above all young people, access to artistic and technical creativity. This, comrades, is the correct line.

Last year alone there were more than 1,500 lecture agencies purveying political, technical and economic knowledge operating in the countryside. The first republican Festival of People's Creative Work, within the framework of the All-Union Festival, was a prominent event in the spiritual life of the Azerbaijan countryside. During the preparations and the festival itself 1,300 new collectives were set up and amateur artists gave 104,000 concerts and shows, which were attended by more than 10 million people.

These figures are graphic evidence of the fruitful work of raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms in the political, moral and aesthetic education of the rural population. The task is to improve even further the effectiveness of this work, with a view to giving every person access to this education and using all means of ideological influence to enrich his inner world.

Today the agenda of every rural raykom contains questions devoted to the political and economic education of working people, visual agitation, the effectiveness of articles in the rayon press, the work of consumer services, movie lecture services and so forth. Moreover, Shushinskiy, Zakatalskiy, Mardakertskiy and many other raykoms are posing questions of this kind and are seeking to elaborate concrete measures and determine ways and means of implementing them.

Unfortunately not everywhere is due significance attached to this work. In the past 18 months Astarinskiy Raykom (F. Velikhanov, G. Aliyev) has discussed more than 130 questions connected with various aspects of ideological activity. However, poor organizational work on the fulfillment of its own decisions has failed to insure an improvement in lecture propaganda, party training, oral agitation and planning of political education work.

Recently the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau discussed the question of the Astarinskiy Raykom's work. The resolution noted serious shortcomings in the activity of the raykom and of its first secretary in the selection and placement of cadres and strengthening of party and state discipline. Comrade Velikhanov was reprimanded for this.

Every rural raykom and every primary party organization has a wide range of tasks to consider. We are by no means satisfied with, for example, the provision of skilled cadres for cultural enlightenment institutions. Of the nearly 10,000-strong detachment only 690, or 7 percent, have VUZ diplomas and scarcely more than 30 percent secondary specialized education. There is a particularly acute shortage of cadres in Dzhebrailskiy, Yardymlinskiy and Shakhbuzskiy rayons. We also know of instances where raykoms and rayispolkoms failed to display due concern for young specialists and the latter were forced to leave the countryside.

There is concern also at the inadequate rate of construction of culture centers. At the beginning of the year 62 projects envisaged by the plan had still to be commissioned. The network of cultural enlightenment institutions is not developing satisfactorily in Kyurdamirskiy, Mir-Bashkirskiy, Akhsuinskiy, Yevlakhskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy and other rayons. The Ministry of Culture bears full responsibility for this, along with the contract organizations. However, raykoms must also be more persistent and flexible in accelerating the construction of social and cultural projects in the countryside.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on the results of the all-union scientific and practical conference on questions of moral education envisages concrete measures to intensify the construction of cultural facilities in the countryside. Raykoms and rayispolkoms must insure their implementation, paying special attention to the creation over a 2-year period of a social and cultural center and historical and regional studies museum in every raykom. It is no easy task to carry out, but it is so urgent that its solution cannot be postponed. Raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen must adopt all measures to create these cultural centers in the countryside.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organization and ideological institutions must deepen and widen political education work among the republic's rural population and involve in it all our forces and all levers of ideological influence. This is the right way to raise work on the communist education of workers on the land to a qualitatively new level.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great importance to the further intensification of working people's education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The consolidation of the principles of internationalism in the Soviet people's way of life and behavior is convincing evidence of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy which has consistently implemented Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationalities question.

The molding of the masses' internationalist consciousness and their education in the revolutionary principles of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism occupy a central place in the Azerbaijan CP's ideological, political-education and organizational work. By widely propagandizing the historic achievements of the republic's working people in socialist and communist building, it seeks to insure that the masses are deeply aware of the indisputable fact that all our successes reflect the great advantages of socialism and the triumph of Leninist ideas and are a gain for the Leninist nationalities policy and a fruit of the fraternal USSR peoples' mutual assistance.

The party organization is directing the working people's international and patriotic education toward the further strengthening of the Azerbaijan people's indissoluble fraternity with the great Russian people and all peoples of the USSR and the even greater cohesion of the republic's multinational population in the unified international labor collective of builders of communism.

One of the most important tasks of international education is the mastering of the Russian language by the working people of the various nationalities. Azerbaijan's inhabitants are traditionally drawn to the Russian language. Russian--the language of the great fraternal people and the language of the friendship and international unity of all Soviet people--has become part and parcel of the life of the republic's working people, contributing to the growth of their culture and education and strengthening their international ties. Relying on what has been achieved in this sphere, the ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education and other institutions and organizations must focus their efforts on insuring that practically every inhabitant of the republic learns Russian. The solution of this task will not only have great ideological and political significance but will also immeasureably enrich the spiritual life of the republic's working people and increase their international spiritual potential.

Gorkoms and raykoms and Komosol organizations must raise the level of the working people's patriotic education even higher, comprehensively strengthen labor collectives' ties with the Soviet Army and Navy and improve the training of young men for military service. It is the task of political organizers in military units stationed in the republic to intensify the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is necessary to augment the glorious traditions of the army and navy, service in them being a remarkable schooling in labor and military training, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship.

The growing scale and increasing complexity of the processes of international intercourse and the increasing demands on the standard and effectiveness of ideological work under conditions of developed socialist society dictate the need for new forms, means and methods of organizing and improving the international and patriotic education of working people. It is necessary to study more fully, to generalize and to propagandize clearly and intelligibly the rich international ties and traditions of the republic's working people with all peoples in the country and to improve the existing system of international and patriotic education. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on creating a USSR peoples' friendship center offers new and rich opportunities in this sphere.

The establishment and broad development of working people's scientific-materialist beliefs is an important part of the republic party organization's ideological activity. This task is constantly in the minds of party committees and ideological institutions, which have accumulated considerable experience of mass atheist work.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution party organizations and their aktiv are faced with new and significant tasks on further intensifying atheist education. Party committees must elaborate and implement concrete measures on deepening scientific atheist work among the masses and stepping up the activity of communists and Komsomol members in the struggle against religious prejudices and manifestations of survivals in traditions, customs and rituals. The task is to carry this work out more actively and unswervingly to fulfill the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution "On the Plan for Measures To Intensify the Atheist Education of the Republic's Population and To Monitor the Observance of Legislation on Religious Worship," seeking, in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress guidelines, to establish the scientific materialist world outlook everywhere and raise the standard of the masses' spiritual culture.

One of the central ideological education tasks to which the CPSU Central Committee resolution draws attention is the molding of the lofty qualities of communist morality in Soviet man. As is known, the moral education of working people occupies a leading place in all the ideological and organizational activity of the Azerbaijan CP. Guided by the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic's party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs are doing purposeful work on establishing the principles and norms of communist morality in people's consciousness and behavior and eradicating behavior contrary to the Soviet way of life and all negative phenomena.

The enhancement of cadres' responsibility, the strengthening of party and state discipline, the broad development of criticism and self-criticism, publicity for adopted measures and nationwide discussion and collective analysis of work being done by the party have contributed to the beneficial changes in the republic over the past 10 years. In the course of this work an effective system of moral education has developed and has become a very important integral part of the Azerbaijan party organization's ideological activity. Party organizations are making wide use of multifaceted forms and means of ideological and moral influence. Moral and ethical questions are increasingly reflected in the plans for social and economic development elaborated at many enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and educational establishments.

However, not everywheredoes the scope and content of work on moral education of working people and the younger generation meet the demands of the present stage of communist building, nor do they always match the tasks set forth in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Some labor collectives still underestimate the significance of moral education and fail to adopt the requisite measures to further enhance its effectiveness. Not all elements of the republic's system of moral education are equally utilized in practical work on molding the working people's active life stance. The main aspect is that some collectives have still not created a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere and in some places the atmosphere favors uncommunist moral behavior.

Relying on accumulated experience, party and soviet organs, social organizations and ideological institutions must comprehensively intensify work on moral education. It is necessary to make the fullest and most fruitful use of the provisons and guidelines contained in the documents of the Baku all-union scientific and practical conference "the formation of an active life stance: experience and topical problems of moral education."

The conference was an all-union school for the study of party leadership of ideological and moral education of the working people. Proceeding on the basis of the 25th party congress decisions and guided by the tasks set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greeting, it elaborated concrete recommendations on further improving this very important sphere of ideological activity. The concrete and clear-cut nature, theoretical profundity and political direction of the reports, accounts and recommendations at the conference determined its place as a major event in the country's social and political, ideological and scientific life.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee adopted a resolution generalizing the results of the all-union scientific and practical conference and outlined measures to improve the moral education of the republic's working people in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on ideological work. Proceeding on the basis of the provisions and tasks advanced by the party, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee demanded that all party organizations, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, ministries and departments and ideological institutions consolidate the results achieved in moral education work and develop and enrich it, taking into account the experience of the party organizations of other republics, krays and oblasts. The main thing now is to translate into the language of everyday practice the abundant experience of forming the Soviet man's active life stance and make creative use of all elements of the system established in the Azerbaijan party organization.

The fulfillment of this resolution demands of party committees and ideological institution workers a creative attitude toward the job and purposeful, well organized work. It is important that it be carried out on the basis of scientifically sound, well thought out, realistic and detailed plans covering the whole complex of problems and tasks of moral education. The implementation of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution will lift the republican party organization's ideological education activity to new heights. Using Lenin's definition, one can boldly state that ideological and moral education at the present stage is one of the links which we can grasp and in doing so raise the entire complex chain of ideological work to the level of the party's demands.

The all-union practical conference devoted to forming an active life stance noted the important role in improving the effectiveness of moral education and establishing a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere, in every collective, rayon, city and the republic as a whole, played by the services sphere and by all the organizations whose job is to satisfy citizens' daily needs. Proceeding from these positions, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is devoting constant attention to questions of improving medical, trade and transport services for the population.

We have repeatedly pointed to shortcomings in the activity of the ministries of public health, trade and motor transport and criticized the leaders of these ministries, urging them to improve their work. However, there have been no significant changes in the activity of these ministries, and one of the main reasons for this is errors in the work of the leaders themselves. They have made a poor job of combatting shortcomings and negative phenomena--bribery, deceit, gross behavior, thefts of socialist property and others--and have contributed to the increase in working people's complaints about the work of transport, public health institutions and trade and public catering enterprises.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee dismissed and severely reprimanded Health Minister G. Abdullayev and dismissed Trade Minister G. Zeynalov and Motor Transport Minister M. Babayev, who had a severe reprimand entered on his report card. Detailed resolutions were adopted on all three ministries, containing an analysis and principled assessment of the state of affairs and specific measures were determined to eliminate shortcomings and raise the standard of these ministries' activities.

The new leadership of the ministries of health, trade and motor transport must insure the resolutions' fulfillment, improve services to the public and be solicitous toward people's interests and needs. In this connection great tasks also face party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. Here special attention must be devoted to the ideological and moral education of workers in medicine, trade and urban transport, and the principles and norms of the socialist way of life must be asserted. The way to resolve these tasks lies by way of improving the moral and psychological atmosphere in the collective and comprehensively carrying out ideological work.

Comrades! In summing up what I said above it should be emphasized once again that all ideological work must be carried out on a comprehensive basis. A comprehensive approach to education is an objective requirement of mature socialism and the most effective way to activate all important aspects and directions of the educational process. The chief thing about this approach is the close combination of ideological, political, labor and moral education. The outstanding Soviet teacher A.S. Makarenko once said: "Labor without accompanying training, meaning political and social training, is of no educational benefit.... Labor as a means of education is possible only as part of an overall system."

Developing this idea, it can be said that the shaping of class consciousness and a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, which occurs in the course of ideological and political education, is inseparably linked with the assertion of high moral qualities and of a new attitude to work. By developing features such as conscientiousness, responsibility and diligence, moral education not only stimulates the shaping of a communist attitude to work but at the same time accelerates the process of ideological and political education, contributing to everyone's spiritual maturation.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution demands the further strengthening of party leadership over ideological work. Specific tasks have been set for party committees of all levels--from union republic central committees to primary party organizations. These involve drafting long-term and annual work plans for working people's communist education, coordinating the efforts of party, soviet, public and economic organs to insure the unity of the ideological, political, labor and moral education of all groups of the population. A high standard of ideological education work must be insured in every party organization and every collective. The realization of these tasks requires great organizational work, extensive use of the experience accumulated in the republic and, at the same time, the search for new forms and means to strengthen party influence.

The Leninskiy Raykom has good experience of leadership of the ideological activities of primary party organizations. Its most important elements are insuring stability in the makeup of the ideological aktiv, primarily in the persons of party bureau deputy secretaries for ideological questions, teaching them the theory and practice of party building and studying, generalizing and disseminating experience of education in labor collectives, moreover among different groups of the population. Improvements are being made to the gathering and processing of information, which is used as an instrument of leadership and a means of education and control. A university of ideological cadres operates in the rayon, and sociological research is carried out. Party committee councils and commissions set up along public lines actively help the raykom to achieve high effectiveness of educational work in labor collectives and at places of residence.

Primary party organizations and party groups are centers of ideological education work. They are called upon to conduct individual work with people, to stimulate their social and labor activeness and to raise labor standards. The long-term ideological work plan for the primary party organization of Bardinskiy Rayon's 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Kolkhoz proceeds from those premises. It broadly reflects questions of the working people's ideological, political, labor and moral education, the general education, political and economic studies of kolkhoz members, the training of cadres and the rational siting of cultural establishments. The result is that an absolute majority of kolkhoz workers are front-rank production workers, and the farm exceeded its socialist pledges for all indicators in 1978 and is fulfilling them successfully this year too.

However, there are also many cases of a different kind, where a primary organization does not devote proper attention to political education work in a collective or exert the necessary influence on improving its activities.

You know how many complaints continue to be received about the work of city transport in Baku. The activities of a number of primary party organizations have been analyzed in this connection, including that of the Motor Transport Ministry Passenger Conveyance Administration's No. 1 bus fleet. It has been established that it carries out practically no political education in the collective. Questions of educational work have been raised five times in 18 months at party meetings and bureau sessions, but they have been discussed in a formal manner. Lessons in the system of political and economic education are conducted in an uninteresting way. More than 200 workers, or one-fourth of the workers, are not involved in economic studies. Agitation and political information workers have a poor idea of their functions. The bus fleet's leadership and primary party organization take a conciliatory attitude toward violations of discipline and cases of antisocial behavior. [paragraph continues]

Some 120 communists work for the bus fleet. But the majority of them do not set an example at work. In just 5 months of this year 14 CPSU members incurred party penalties.

The unfavorable situation in the No. 1 bus fleet is unfortunately characteristic of many motor transport enterprises, where primary party organizations fail to fulfill their leading role. This is precisely why serious shortcomings continue to occur in the work of city transport, and the people of Baku rightly complain about it.

The standard of educational work is low in the primary party organizations of the "Azneftekhimzavodremont" trust of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the "Vysotzhilstroy" trust of the Baku City's Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction, the "Shafag" Kolkhoz in Khachmasskiy Rayon, the Kalinin Sovkhoz in Kubinskiy Rayon, the Sabir Kolkhoz in Saatlinskiy Rayon, the Leningrad Sovkhoz in Geokchayskiy Rayon and others.

The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions is an important stage in further enhancing the primary party organizations' educational role. They must steadily raise the quality of party studies, economic education, Komsomol political education, lecture propaganda and agitation and the level of qualifications of cadres employed in these sectors. This imposes a great responsibility on gorkoms and raykoms, which are obliged to step up assistance to primary party organizations in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution and make this assistance still more concrete and effective.

All party committees and, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution emphasizes, their sectorial departments must bear responsibility for the state of educational work. However, the opinion is current in some places that people's education is a task for ideological workers and the appropriate party committee departments. But it is a task for the whole party, and all party cadres are obliged to resolve it--every day, persistently and skillfully.

The agitprop sections of party committees and, above all, of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee are the chief organizing and coordinating center of this work, responsible for the state of ideological and political education. Unfortunately, however, the Central Committee Agitprop Department (D. Ildrymzade, Z. Guseynzade) fulfills this role poorly, inadequately coordinates ideological work with the resolution of socioeconomic tasks and does not properly study or generalize the experience of primary organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms.

Life convincingly confirms the profound correctness of the 25th party congress conclusions that great harm is caused to educational work where a gap arises between word and deed and where unity of organizational, economic and ideological activities is not insured.

That was precisely what happened in the Kirovabad City and Kazakhskiy Rayon party organizations, where the leader's assurances and appeals were totally at variance with their actions. Kirovabad Gorkom First Secretary A. Mamedov and Kazakhskiy Raykom First Secretary I. Abbasov had poor links with the working people, ignored public opinion, abused their official position, behaved immodestly, protected all kinds of unscrupulous peoples and were insincere. While verbally advocating effective organizational and ideological work, honesty and moral purity, in fact Comrades Mamedov and Abbasov committed gross blunders in leadership and in the final analysis did not justify the trust shown them. [paragraph continues]

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Kirovabad and Kazakhskiy Rayon party organizations rightly charge them with greatly harming people's education and with causing certain workers to embark on a criminal path because of their double-dealing and unscrupulousness. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum will today consider the question of the party responsibility of Comrades Mamedov and Abbasov.

The Central Committee recently dismissed Comrade S. Akhmedov, first secretary of Dashkesanskiy Raykom, and entered him a severe reprimand in his record card. While calling from the platform for efficiency, principledness and the assertion of high moral norms, he was indifferent toward people's work, needs and aspirations and behaved immorally.

The requirement for unity of organizational, political and economic work has been consigned to oblivion by the leaders of the republic State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. We have repeatedly noted serious shortcomings in its activities in insuring the further intensification of agricultural production and in selecting, placing and training cadres. However, the committee's leadership has not drawn conclusions from criticism or taken effective measures to eradicate cases of deceit and other abuses. Intrigues, squabbles and mudslinging among the leaders themselves so complicated the activities of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture that the Central Committee was obliged to dismiss and mete out severe party punishment to committee chairman L. Molotiyevskiy, his first deputy, R. Askerov, deputy chairman S. Karakhanov and others.

The Central Committee Bureau considers it necessary to emphasize once again the leaders' role and their responsibility for educational work among the masses and for the moral and political atmosphere in the city, rayon and every labor collective. The leader's moral makeup, ideological conviction, and loyalty to his work combined with competence and practical deeds and his active participation in political education work are an important factor in creating a healthy businesslike atmosphere in every labor collective, strengthening its organization and discipline and successfully resolving all economic and social tasks.

The points and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution are of great significance for the activities of the soviets, the trade unions and the Komsomol.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a special resolution on the soviets' tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution, and it must be made the basis of the soviets' work at all levels. They must devote unflagging attention to developing the socialist competition in enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction, to enhancing labor collectives' role in production and educational activities, to strengthening labor and state discipline and to examining social and domestic questions, on whose correct solution the effectiveness of educational work largely depends. Deputies' groups and posts in production must increase their attention to these questions and act in close contact with party and public organizations.

The soviets can and must do a particularly great deal to further improve political education work at places of residence, in hostels, small collectives and remote population centers and make the maximum use of houses of culture, clubs, movie theaters, libraries, museums, stadiums and other sports facilities for this purpose. It is necessary to strengthen and enlarge sports bases and to use them regardless of departmental subordination to involve the broad masses of working people, particularly young people, in physical culture and sport.

In all their political education work the soviets must proceed from Lenin's instruction that the socialist state is strong by virtue of the masses' awareness and that Soviet democracy is a proven means of further strengthening the active life position and participation of every citizen in the affairs of his state, in economic and cultural development and in communist construction.

The Soviet trade unions are called upon actively to promote the realization of democracy in the decisive sphere of social life--in production. It is their duty to improve the forms of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work, to strive resolutely for stronger discipline and higher labor productivity, to protect the working people's rights and interests and to tackle social and domestic questions in greater depth and more energetically. We await from the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council and republic and local trade union committees more active and effective participation in raising the standard of ideological education work in the republic.

The resolution emphasizes that Komsomol committees must persistently and consistently implement Lenin's immortal behest to "study communism," struggle to fulfill the tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress, ideologically influence all youth groups and educate them in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people and in the spirit of communist morality.

The Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol oblast, city and rayon committees must intensify in every possible way the political, labor and moral training of youth and foster in it the desire for knowledge, culture and professional skill and implacability toward shortcomings and behavior alien to our morality. Every young man and woman must set an example at work and studies, an example of high ideology-mindedness and understanding of their duty to the motherland.

Together with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the Komomsol is called upon to strive for organic unity in teaching and training processes and to shape a scientific world outlook, high moral and political qualities and diligence in schoolchildren and students. It is no less important to foster an interest in political knowledge in student youth and to develop its social activeness.

Komsomol committees and all ministries and departments engaged in work with youth must profoundly comprehend the tasks set them by the CPSU Central Committee resolution, formulate and implement specific measures to improve ideological and political education activities, to enhance their effectiveness and quality and to improve forms and methods and must eliminate existing shortcomings and do everything necessary to insure that every young man and woman grows up a conscious builder of communism.

Comrades! At the dawn of our age, when the workers movement was summoning its strength for class battles, Vladimir Ilich Lenin graphically compared the party press with construction scaffolding. From the top there opened up before the Marxist party both the immediate aims and the distant horizons in the political education of the proletariat's combat vanguard, its ideological training and the forming of "iron battalions" of fighters for socialism. Azerbaijan's communists are proud that Lenin's ISKRA beat the police cordons to be printed in Baku from matrices sent from Geneva. It erected the construction scaffolding for both the Azerbaijan party organization and its press.

In our time, developing the traditions of the Bolshevik press, Azerbaijan's mass news and propaganda media are increasingly consistently fulfilling their role not only as a collective propagandist and agitator but, most important, as a collective organizer of the masses. We value highly the difficult work by press, television and radio workers and their contribution to the party organization's practical implementation of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congress decisions, to accelerating the race of the republic's socio-economic development and to the working people's communist education.

The main direction on the work of the republic newspapers KOMMUNIST, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, KOMMUNIST (in Armenian), VYSHKA and SOVET KENDI, AZERINFORM, our journals, radio and television is the enhancement of the ideological content and effectiveness of newspaper articles and television and radio broadcasts. Much is being done for more profound coverage of the labor and life of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and of the multifaceted organizational and political work of party organizations, soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol and the activities of economic organs. Questions of the life of labor collectives and primary party organizations are highlighted increasingly frequently.

The mass news and propaganda media have made a great contribution to the fulfillment of specific economic and sociopolitical tasks being resolved by the republic and by every city and rayon. It is worth remembering the militant coverage given by the press, radio and television to the construction of the Kurinskiy water pipeline, the Baku domestic air conditioner plant, the big electric desalinization plant and atmospheric-vacuum pipe still at the Novo-Bakinskiy oil refinery and the Terterchayskoye and Khanbulan-Chayskoye reservoirs. Modern new enterprises determining technical progress are now being erected in Baku and other cities. The Shamkhorskaya GES is being constructed on the Kura, and our journalists are setting up worker correspondent posts on construction sites, making constructive criticisms of shortcomings and generalizing work experience.

Questions of developing the agrarian sector of the republic's economy are being given increasingly profound and broad coverage in republic, oblast and rayon newspapers and in television and radio broadcasts, and social and cultural problems in the countryside are discussed in an interesting way. Articles by our party and economic cadres and ordinary rural workers and reports by rural correspondents are devoted to this. Particular attention is devoted to showing the intensive struggle of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers to obtain stable and high harvests of agricultural crops and to increase production and sales to the state of animal products.

Worthy of attention are the articles in the newspaper KOMMUNIST revealing, for example, the experience of Barda and Neftechala cotton growers, the articles in BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY analyzing ways to increase the effectiveness of ideological and moral education in Lenkoranskiy Rayon, the articles in KOMMUNIST (in Armenian) devoting great attention to showing the effectiveness of the organizational and political education work of rural raykoms, and others.

Our newspapers, radio and television level principled criticism at shortcomings in economic activities and in the work of party and public organizations on ideological and moral education, assert the high norms of communist morality and expose uncommunist behavior.

On the whole, the activities of the mass news and propaganda media help to increase the labor and political activity of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee pays close attention to increasing the effectiveness of news and propaganda media and actively supports their principled articles on questions of the development of the republic's socioeconomic and spiritual life. The Central Committee uses this truly mass platform to broadly inform the working people about its current work and plans for the long term, to study public opinion and--particularly important--to actively shape it.

However, the demands on press, radio and television organs are growing literally daily. The tasks grow more complex and the standard of work achieved today is inadequate tomorrow. The CPSU Central Committee resolution reveals serious shortcomings in the work of the news and propaganda media which are also characteristic of our republic press, television and radio.

In a number of cases the mass news organs lack the ability and skill to show the best achievements vividly and clearly, to reveal the effect of the moral competition levers and to propagandize the experience of innovators and entire labor collectives.

Our press coverage is not always effective as regards questions such as accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing the achievements of science and technology into the national economy and enhancing labor productivity, work efficiency and quality and the saving of supplies, raw materials, fuel, energy and financial resources.

It is necessary to further improve coverage of questions of party life and effectiveness of ideological work in the pages of the newspapers KOMMUNIST (A. Rzayev), BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY (M. Okulov) and other publications. The elaboration of ethical problems, which always arouse the reader's interest, needs a more thoughtful and profound approach.

In the past we noted the good initiative of Azerbaijan television in broadcasting the programs "Sekher Keryushleri" (Morning Meetings), which responded to urgent questions and events in the life of the republic, sharply derided shortcomings and exposed people demonstrating in alien morality. Unfortunately, it has to be stated today that the standard of these broadcasts is not rising but falling. Their authors plainly lack artistic taste and satirical sharpness, and a primitive, oversimplified approach to facts asserts itself in a number of cases.

The majority of the shortcomings noted are characteristic of a number of republic journals. For example, the journal TESHVIGATCHI (AGITATOR--A. Mamedov) provides little material, particularly specific information, on the life of the country and the republic to help the large detachment of agitators, political information workers and political speakers. At the same time its pages are sometimes filled with long, pseudoscientific articles remote from the demands of the present day. Ideologically and artistically weak articles appear in the pages of the journal ULUDZ (Yu. Samedogly). You would think that the very name of the journal ELM VE KHAYAT (SCIENCE AND LIFE--G. Mekhtiyev) would determine its contents, and yet it is weak in fulfilling its task of strengthening science's link with life and with practice.

The editors' mail attests to the authority of a newspaper, journal and radio and television broadcasts. Every reader's letter must be treated carefully. However, work with letters has been neglected in places. Only 15 of the 3,400 readers' letters received by the journal KIRNI (S. Kadyr-Zade) in 1977, and only 60 of the 4,200 letters received in 1978, were used. This is obviously why the journal can in no way overcome the period of stagnation and why articles lacking in principle and not always dictated by the interests of the task in hand get onto its pages.

Now that radio and television have entered everyone's life and every family in Azerbaijan subscribes to an average of three publications, it is very important for newspapers to have "their own identity." Everyone of our press organs must, as the CPSU Central Committee demands, have "its own range of basic topics and present materials in the style and layout characteristic of their configuration." Unfortunately, certain of our newspapers still do not have their own clearly expressed identity or a clearly defined range of topics characteristic of the specific publication, and are rather faceless in terms of language and style.

All publications are, of course, obliged to carry official materials received via AZERINFORM. But it is not these items which are making newspaper monotonous. As a rule this happens because not all editorial offices try to show initiative, journalistic enterprise and a creative approach to the job. Recently, for example, Uzbek literature and art days--an occasion of major socipolitical and cultural importance--were held in Azerbaijan. Dozens of artistic collectives performed in Baku and other parts of the republic, but all newspapers published only AZERINFORM reports and articles. All this when the various newspapers' journalists should have been showing an interest and covering the occasion in a variety of ways.

Party committees must show constant concern for raising news media standards and must support press, television, radio and movie documentary output.

The ideological content and artistic standard of the newspaper ADABIYYAT VE INDZHESENET was subjected to a rigorous analysis at the Central Committee Bureau recently. It was pointed out that, while the newspaper's work has improved lately, it pays insufficient attention to the question of political education work among the artistic intelligentsia and to the new generation of creators' Marxist-Leninist education and professional training.

The Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on the incorrect response of a number of ministries and departments to critical articles in the satirical movie magazine MOZALAN. We drew the attention of the following to their incorrect attitude to the critical articles in the movie magazine MOZALAN: A. Mamedov, minister of the meat and dairy industry; K. Mamedov, minister of the food industry; M. Askerov, minister of agriculture; N. Rustamov, minister of land reclamation and water resources; M. Mekhtizade, minister of education; Yu. Rzayev, chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking; and Yu. Kerimov, chief of the Azerbaijan Main Administration for Electrification.

Most party organizations are purposefully administering their publications and radio and television work and endeavoring to increase the effectiveness of the spoken and printed word. However, this is not always the case. A number of raykoms rarely hear reports on the work of the local press and radio and concern themselves with trifling matters rather than exercising concrete leadership. For a long time, for example, Dzhebrailskiy Raykom (First Secretary K. Agayev) insisted that the editors of the newspaper KOLKHOZCHU submit critical articles to it in advance and thus enable it to decide who could be criticized. We cut short this attempt to suppress criticism. The raykom secretary for ideological questions was relieved of his post. But that it should happen at all is intolerable, particularly in the light of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on Geogchayskiy Rayon, in which we severely punished a number of rayon party workers for suppressing newspaper criticism and executives of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department for protecting them. The Central Committee Bureau serves warning that it will continue to call to strict party account workers, whatever their rank, who dare to veto criticism in the press or on radio or television.

Solving the crucial tasks which the information service has been set by the CPSU Central Committee resolution requires first and foremost the elimination of shortcomings from its work. Newspaper and magazine editors, AZERINFORM and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting must improve the ideological content, effectiveness and artistic standards of newspaper and magazine publications and television and radio broadcasts and submit for discussion by readers, viewers and listeners topical questions of economic and cultural building and of international life. The news media are urged to advance principled and constructive criticism still more actively and at the same time to increase their responsibility for insuring an objective approach to the analysis of facts and the validity of positive and critical assessments.

This, Comrades, is particularly important. Unfortunately, our newspapers and our television and radio broadcasts sometimes shower undeserved praise on individual workers, blow up a small event or a trifling fact, and feature outdated material, while questions really requiring treatment are ignored by journalists. All this serves to demonstrate that our news media are not sufficiently in touch with life and local work practice and that there is a need to enlarge the aktiv, to strengthen contacts with it and to acquire a deeper awareness of the state of affairs in every sector of the national economy and culture and in every labor collective. We must make every press organ and the whole radio and television system still more effective aids to republic party organizations in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution assigns publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade a major and important role in the improvement of ideological and political education work. The republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade has improved its work somewhat in recent years. However, some books and brochures on sociopolitical and economic problems still fail to meet the increased requirements. There are cases of outdated facts and examples passing from one publication to another, on top of which the books themselves are far removed from life. I would like to draw particular attention to the need to publish lively books on the successes of the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy which reveal the experience of the republic party organizations' organizational and political work and books about the problems of forming an active attitude to life and about working people and their moral grandeur.

The republic's press, television and radio employ a large detachment of journalists to whom the party's sharpest weapon is entrusted. News media employees' political and professional training and moral makeup are therefore particularly important. People lacking ideological commitment and creative flair and with limited horizons, still less unworthy people who abuse their official positions, must not be allowed to join editorial collectives.

T. Gasanov, the newspaper KOMMUNIST's correspondent for the Agdash zone, was recently fired and expelled from the party. The editorial office was alerted about his unworthy conduct long ago. However the Editorial Board, particularly the editor, A. Rzayev, failed to follow up the matter. With a feeling of support and impunity Gasanov indulged himself completely, using newspaper pages to defend grafters and crooks and to defame honest workers. Even after he had been exposed, attempts were made to defend this man who had dishonored the newspaper. The Nasiminskiy Raykom had to straighten out the editorial office's party organization and help it to get to the bottom of the affair. KOMMUNIST's Editorial Board and party organization and Comrade Rzayev himself must draw the necessary conclusions from this incident and train employees in the spirit of objectivity, honesty, party-mindedness and lofty moral qualities and must make lofty demands of them.

The standard of the evening newspaper BAKY (BAKU) has declined recently. A reader complains of the impersonal and unprincipled approach of a number of articles and the inadequate treatment of the multifaceted and interesting life of Azerbaijan's capital. The discussion of the newspaper's work at the Bakinskiy Obkom showed that the editorial office lacks a proper creative atmosphere or clear plan principles. Moreover, taking advantage of the lack of control on the part of the management and the primary party organization, a number of employees acted unscrupulously in the preparation of articles, abused their official positions and used the newspaper to settle personal scores. The newspaper adopted a dubious stance in the article "The Worries of a House Cooperative." While criticizing a housing construction cooperative chairman the author came to the defense of those members of the cooperative who had been exposed as malicious violators of the law and participants in various machinations. Moreover, one of them turned out to be a relative of the article's author, Sh. Abdullayev, chief of the editorial office's Municipal Services Department. And several of the editorial office staff committed abuses in obtaining and selling motor vehicles.

The gorkom bureau severely reprimanded the paper's editor, N. Imanguliyev, and his deputy, V. Matyushkin, and endorsed their record cards. Deputy editor A. Rashidov was severely reprimanded. A number of employees were dismissed or received party penalties.

One cannot help wondering why the Baku Party Committee (E. Kafarova, E. Sharifov) were so patently lazy in getting down to study the state of affairs in their press organ and why the gorkom propaganda and agitation department failed to unearth the serious shortcomings in the paper's work in time.

It is necessary to be resolute in ridding the journalists' ranks of unworthy people and fundamentally improving the effectiveness of ideological and political and moral education of all press, radio and television employees. Newspaper and journal editorial boards and primary party organizations must create a highly exacting atmosphere in journalistic collectives, develop principled criticism and self-criticism and show unflagging concern for the ideological maturity, professional skills and lofty moral qualities of journalistic cadres.

The further improvement of the mass information media's activity requires a fundamental improvement of the training and retraining of journalist cadres, the systematic improvement of their professional expertise and the improvement of political knowledge and organizational skills.

The Azerbaijan State University should be the main recruitment source for editorial collectives. Between 1950 and 1970 more than 1,400 people completed courses at the day and correspondence departments of the faculty of journalism and obtained journalism diplomas. Unfortunately, because of the poor standard of professional training, many of them cannot work in their speciality. The reason for this is that VUZ studies are divorced from the live practice of papers and journals and the faculty teachers include journalists whose qualifications are by no means the best.

The task consists in improving the training of Azerbaijan journalist cadres. The Central Committee departments of propaganda and agitation and of science and educational establishments must study the work of the faculty of journalism and its correspondence course department. It is essential to create a scientifically substantiated system of forecasting and accurately planning the cadres' training requirements. [paragraph continues]

In every party committee and editorial office there should be absolutely accurate, objective data on cadre availability and requirements and a comprehensive plan for training journalists for 5-10 years ahead. Journalists' Marxist-Leninist and professional training requires special attention. To enhance its effectiveness the republic journalists union must organize permanent courses, hear creative reports from mass information and propaganda media workers and help in improving their vocational skill.

It is essential to pay more attention to training translator cadres, particularly in sociopolitical literature. The situation in this sector is currently most alarming. The shortage of experienced translators is having an adverse effect on the quality of items in the press, on television and radio and in books. The existing forms of training in the republic's VUZes have become obsolete and need fundamental improvement. Our scholars are not working well in this sphere either. To this day there is no Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of sociopolitical terminology, and no textbook on methods of translation from Russian into Azerbaijani or from Azerbaijani into Russian. It is mainly the Azerbaijan State University which trains translators. In the past 4 years 27 people have received diplomas but only four are working in areas related to their specialty.

To improve the quality of translation of the most crucial items, it is worth thinking about creating under AZERINFORM, on a public basis, an operations organ in the form of a translation council. The inclusion in it of specialists in the social, natural and technical sciences and of highly skilled translators and editors will oblige them to take an active part in translating and editing particularly crucial items. It is necessary to create, attached to the editorial offices of newspapers, radio and television, an institute of trainee translators from among the most able young people studying in the journalism and languages departments. It is also expedient to begin specialization in translations not in the third but in the first year of the university. This will help students to master fully the methods and skills of two-way translation--from Russian into Azerbaijani and vice versa.

These, comrades, in general outline, are the tasks of the mass information and propaganda media stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution. The main task consists in enhancing the effectiveness, authority and influential force of the party's word on the consciousness of each of the republic's workers and the formation of his active life stance. Every line of newsprint, every word on radio and television must serve the solution of this noble task.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution, proceeding from the premises of the Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, has defined steps to intensify the offensive spirit of our propaganda--steps conditioned by the nature of the sharply aggravated ideological struggle in the international arena. The resolution stresses that imperialist propaganda, with which the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors are now openly collaborating, is constantly making fierce attacks on Soviet people's minds and seeking with the aid of the most refined methods and technical means to poison their awareness with slander against Soviet reality, to discredit socialism, and to embellish imperialism and its predatory, inhuman ideology, morality, policy and practice.

Our ideological enemy's gigantic "propaganda industry" has chosen above all our young people as the target of its coordinated acts of subversion. Here distorted information and the tendentious elucidation of facts, silence, half-truths and simply barefaced lies--everything is brought into play. [paragraph continues]

Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in 22 USSR languages, is particularly zealous with regard to anti-Sovietism, left-overs from the old Musavat [a nationalist party in Azerbaijan which remained in power against the Soviets until 1920] emigres and traitors who first served Hitler and now serve imperialist reaction and are entrenched in its Azerbaijan section.

It is essential to expose most resolutely the imperialist preachers of cold war, the aggravation of international tension and the arms race which threatens to bring the world to the brink of nuclear disaster. The republic's newspaper, radio and television editorial offices have a lot to do in this direction. Our information services' task consists in revealing the antipopular, inhuman essence of present-day capitalism and the bourgeois way of life, exposing the true face of the hypocritical defenders of "rights" and "freedoms" and waging a consistent struggle against any forms of opportunism and revisionism.

One of the most important tasks of our information service and primarily of radio and television is to help the republic's working people to become aware of all the falsity of imperialist propaganda and to expose its perfidious methods in a clear, specific and convincing form. Here it should always be remembered, as the CPSU Central Committee points out, that the slightest slackening of attention toward the elucidation of urgent problems, lack of efficiency and questions left unanswered are only to the advantage of our class opponent.

Together with the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department must define specific steps to improve the information service and create purposeful programs in the Azerbaijani language, taking into account the interests and requests of all social groups of the population. The leadership of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting must strive to insure that comments follow hot on the heels of international events and that they generalize from those events.

The republican Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries does a considerable amount of information and propaganda work. Today friendly contacts link it with over 700 orgaanizations in 104 countries. In the past 5 years alone hundreds of thousands of people abroad have familiarized themselves with Azerbaijan's tremendous achievements during the years of Soviet power at dozens of international exhibitions and fairs and at Soviet Union Days at which our republic has represented the USSR in 15 countries. This fall, days of this sort will be held in the FRG, Sweden, Libya and the Netherlands.

Azerbaijan's cities are taking an active part in the progressive sister-cities movement. In recent years the republic's capital, Baku, has been twinned with Dakar, Naples, Sarajevo, Basra, and Bordeaux and is awaiting a delegation from Houston. The name of Baku has been given to a square in Dakar. Sumgait has established friendly ties with Pitesti and agreed to a twinning proposal with the West German city of Ludwigshafen.

Proceeding from the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the Friendship Society, our ideological institutions, trade unions and Komsomol must use the exchange of delegations, tourist trips, journalists' postings, arts festivals, scientific conferences--all international ties which strengthen the peoples' friendship--to show the humane essence of the society of developed socialism and the unprecedented flourishing of the material and spiritual forces of the Soviet people, the working people of Azerbaijan and our Soviet motherland.

"The main thing in which we are strong and which makes our position in the ideological struggle truly aggressive, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "is the great truth of historical development which is on our side and which is represented precisely by ourselves, by our socialist system, by our program for building communism and by the ideals for which we struggle." Making the truth about real socialism comprehensible and accessible to millions of people is the duty of propaganda, current affairs journalism, the social sciences, culture and art.

Urgent Tasks for Culture and Science in Improving Ideological Work

Comrades! The party displays constant concern for the all-round development of literature and art and the enrichment of the Soviet people's spiritual world with artistic values. The CPSU Central Committee resolution set the creative intelligentsia great, new and crucial tasks and outlined steps to enhance the Marxist-Leninist education of the artistic front workers themselves. The party's tasks and instructions direct the creative intelligentsia toward scaling even higher peaks of artistic skill and ideological and political maturity in their works.

The seventies, marked by great achievements by the Azerbaijan working people, have been distinguished by remarkable accomplishments in Azerbaijani literature and art.

Talented works have been created reflecting the dynamics of our life with all its complexities and celebrating the Soviet people's historic gains and the moral stature of working people. New talents have emerged--young writers and poets, composers and performers, artists and sculptors who have met with widespread recognition. The link between literature and art and life has been intensified. Writers have begun to turn more frequently to topical problems of present-day life and to depict more profoundly the dialectic of the development of the individual's moral awareness.

The creative unions' social activeness has been galvanized and their ties with production collectives have expanded. Live direct intercourse with the working people and familiarization with the state of affairs and with the activity of the complex machinery of local-level economic and cultural management and with the communists' daily struggle to implement the party's plans represent abundant material and a real school of life for the writer, artist and composer. Such meetings and contacts are also of benefit in the artistic intelligentsia's ideological and political education and in the working people's ideological, moral and esthetic education. They raise people's morale, heighten their interest in works of literature and art and foster a love of beauty.

From this viewpoint the republic writers union's regular practice of holding plenums away from its headquarters, poetry days, meetings with the workers of Neftyanyye Kamni, the Lieutenant Shmidt machine-building plant, the domestic air conditioner plant and the 22d CP Congress oil refinery and with working people on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the submission of new works for exacting discussion by labor collectives deserve approval. During the arduous times of struggle for good cotton, grain and grape harvests writers are to be seen alongside the heroes in the fields. They make creative tours to national and republican shock construction projects: the Baykal-Amur railroad, Tyumen, Arpachay and the Shamkhor GES.

Other creative unions' social activity has also been enlivened and their ties with the working people have been strengthened. This is borne out in particular by the long period of work by artists on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Bardinskiy Rayon. There was a moving meeting between the artists and the heroes of their canvasses from Barda at an exhibition in the republican picture gallery. The republic composers union initiative on organizing rural philharmonic societies on the Apshon Peninsula, in Shemakha, Lenkoran, Nakhichevan and other places should also be supported. The first country philharmonia held a successful concert at the Khyrdalan poultry farm and an Azerbaijan Philharmonia Day went well in Sumgait.

However, there are many defects in creative unions' work, and their party organizations are not paying proper attention to the artistic intelligentsia's education. It is precisely from here that blunders stem in the ideological and artistic content of some works of prose, poetry, drama and film.

Serious shortcomings still affect the work of professional artistic collectives. The Ministry of Culture is not exerting proper influence on the formation of theaters' repertoire. These still contain many plays of inadequate ideological and artistic standard, geared only to box-office success.

It should be noted as a positive element that plays depicting the principled struggle being waged against negative phenomena in the republic are being staged in our theaters. This is pleasing, for they bring art close to life. Some of these mainly interesting works present evil as opposed to good in a disproportionately extensive and artistically more convincing way than the position of the positive hero, which is by no means always active. Unfortunately in some books and movies the images of positive heroes lose out artistically to their opposites. The triumph of healthy moral principles and the advanced forces of our society needs to be depicted far more authentically. Our readers need heroes who can serve as a lofty example in life, creative labor and active struggle against immorality. We expect from our writers works which depict vividly, on a broad scale, the great progressive changes taking place in all spheres of the republic's life, the multifaceted, strenuous work of party committees and organizations, and the improved standard of their activity.

In September 1977 the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee adopted a resolution "On the State of and Measures for Further Improving Musical Performance Art in the Republic." Almost 2 years have elapsed since then but this important resolution is still being implemented badly. Because of a lack of proper control on the part of the Ministry of Culture (Z. Bagirov) and other organizations the professional skill and standard of stage presentation and performance is deteriorating in some artistic collectives and among soloists working for the Azerbaijan Concert Association and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, particularly variety acts and vocal and instrumental collectives.

The activity of the State Committee for Cinematography suffers from serious shortcomings. We have frequently criticized the State Committee for a low standard of films, slowness in developing the movie theater network, and poor cinema services for the working people. For a long time our republic ranked bottom in the country in terms of the number of movie theater visits. Lack of principle and sometimes outright connivance by responsible personnel in the State Committee for Cinematography have led to gross violations of party principles in the selection and placement of cadres.

An effective means of increasing the ideological, moral and artistic potential of literature and art is constant concern on the part of party organizations, ideological institutions and departments and creative unions for improving the ideological and political training and Marxist-Leninist education of the artistic intelligentsia. To expand the political horizons and level of information, to deepen the scientific world outlook of creative workers, to establish an active life stance--these are the fundamental tasks to which party organizations and creative unions must devote daily attention.

Today the complex process of changing generations of masters of culture is under way and it is very important for it to pass without losses. All the best and most valuable things created by the older generations must be carefully handed on to the younger generation, so that national [natsionalnyy] spiritual values and traditions continue to develop, improve and be enriched by international experience and content. The main point is that increased professional skill, combined with high communist ideology and political awareness, should produce a wealth of shoots in the form of talented works of literature and art.

Literary and artistic criticism is called upon to play an important part in resolving the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution. Criticism is an effective means of influencing public opinion on artistic creativity. However, in discussions among creative unions and institutions and the republican press works of literature and art are not always analyzed with the necessary depth and exactingness. Superficiality, a descriptive approach and at best a retelling of the work being "criticized" characterizes the standard of many literary criticism publications, which fail to raise serious questions. Articles and reviews published, for instance, under the "Questions of Skill" rubric in ADABIYAT VE INDZHESENET and in other literary publications and the republican press are often lacking precisely in skill.

The duty of criticism is to subject to a searching analysis the phenomena, trends and natural laws of the modern artistic process, to assert in every way the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and link with the people [narodnost] and to fight to improve the ideological and esthetic standard of our literature and art. This is one important means of improving the artistic intelligentsia's political awareness, Marxist-Leninist education and professional skill. At the same time it is a powerful means for forming high artistic and esthetic tastes among the working people and cultivating the harmoniously developed individual.

Improving ideological and political education work is inextricably connected with strengthening the world outlook, ideological-education role of the social sciences and improving the teaching of social disciplines in higher and secondary education institutions. The party orients science toward strengthening the links between theory and practice, ideological education work and life and displays tireless concern for the further creative development of the social sciences and for expanding the front of research and scientific elaborations of key problems.

The Azerbaijan party organization is doing a great deal to develop the social sciences and create favorable conditions for scientists' creative work. The republic's social scientists contribute to elaborating many topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory, Azerbaijan's socioeconomic development and the recent history of the republic's Communist Party. In recent years they have more actively crystallized the party organization's experience in leading economic and cultural building and in the communist education of the working people.

A ramified network of institutions uniting a large contingent of social scientists operates in the republic. It includes institutes of history, economics, philosophy and law, literature, language, architecture and art, an institute of the Near and Middle East peoples and the Azerbaijan history museum at the republic's Academy of Sciences, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Institute of Party History and the Baku Higher Party School. More than 600 social scientists work in 53 social science faculties in VUZes. With correct coordination and planning of their efforts and the necessary leadership and control, it would be possible to insure more intensive development of the social sciences in the republic and more profound elaboration of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and questions of ideological work, and significantly improve the methodological standard of scientific research.

However, it must be noted that such important tasks in the social sciences as research into the socioeconomic, spiritual and ideological problems of mature socialism in our republic's specific conditions, the development of the socialist way of life, and the problems of overcoming vestiges of the past and negative phenomena, and also problems of Azerbaijani history are still being resolved only slowly. The theoretical and methodological standard of certain works by historians, economists, philosophers and lawyers is low. There is no serious research into problems of demography, ethnography or pure sociology. In scientific research institutions insufficient work is done on the theoretical interpretation of experience accumulated by the republic's party organization in the sphere of ideological and moral education and the elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations for improving this education.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on the results of the all-union scientific and practical conference noted the need to radically improve sociological research. The nature of the situation in that sphere of science is indicated by this fact: The Sociology Department of the Republican Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law (F. Kocharli, A. Shakirzade), created in 1971, has still not carried out a single serious piece of research, has not elaborated a methodology for doing so, and has not published a single planned work on problems of the Soviet way of life.

A lack of profound analysis characterizes a number of pieces of research by philologists, linguists and students of literature. The social sciences institutes of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and VUZes are passive in the elaboration of topical problems connected with the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and with exposing the falsifications of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Suffice it to say that in 1978, in all the academy and the university humanities journals, there was only one article on an international topic.

The publications of the Academy of Sciences Scientific Information Center (leader A. Zargarov) are far removed from serious science and genuinely scientific information which could usefully serve research as well as political education work. As a rule they are notable for their superficial approach to the selection of materials published, for their superficial approach to the selection of materials published, for their derivative nature and for the number of stylistic errors. That is true of a recent collection devoted to Azerbaijan's participation in the struggle to implement the Soviet peace program.

There are three scientific research institutes of economics in the republic--attached to the academy, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, a large group of economists work in the National Economy Institute and in the political economy faculties of other VUZes. For all that, despite repeated criticism and warnings from the Central Committee, there is still no profound economic research into topical problems of the developed socialist society, many questions of the intensification of material production in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution have not been elaborated, and not one generalizing work has been prepared or published worthily reflecting the rapid growth of the Azerbaijan economy in the 9th and 10th 5-year plans.

The scientific research work of social sciences faculties in VUZes does not meet the demands. The range of problems studied in scientific research is often narrow and fails to reflect the topical problems of the day, as petty themes predominate. Some social science teachers, once they have submitted their candidate's or doctor's dissertations, play no part at all in scientific research work and have not produced a single scientific publication in years.

As for works which are published, serious miscalculations are sometimes permitted in them. Thus in the book "Net Income on Kolkhozes and Ways of Increasing it" by D. Isayev, head of the political economy faculty at the Kirovabad Teaching Institute, these questions are examined in isolation from Kolkhoz members' real life, the party organizations' practical activity, and the tremendous party concern for the all-round development of the Azerbaijan countryside which is embodied in the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions. It is astonishing that despite its poor quality this work was reviewed positively by Lecturer N. Abdurakhmanov and Prof A. Kasumov, teachers at the Baku Higher Party School. The book "The Utilization of Fixed Capital in Azerbaijan's Industry," written by Dr of Economic Sciences M. Tagiyev, professor at the Institute of National Economy, is equally puzzling. The author incorporated in it individual sections of his work "Questions of the Economics of Industry," published 15 years ago. Naturally, the "new" book does not reflect the modern achievements of the republic's industry and contains, or rather repeats, a series of incorrect theses and errors which were permitted in the publication of the previous work. The book's reviewer is Dr of Economic Sciences Prof M. Allakhverdiyev, who apparently had an irresponsible approach to assessing it.

Such publications raise the legitimate question: How do the academic councils of institutes whose workers publish such poor quality products fulfill their direct functions, how do the publishing houses fulfill their duties, and why is the serious, principled discussion and objective, searching reviewing of scientific works not insured? Academic councils, scientific institutions and the state committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade and its subordinate organizations must be more exacting in terms of the standard and content of works published and must reliably insure their high quality.

It is an urgent task for scientists to improve the theoretical standard of scientific research in accordance with modern demands and to become more actively involved in topical problems of the republic's socioeconomic and cultural development.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, our social scientists are called upon to develop the elaboration of topical problems of the CPSU's ideological activity under the conditions of mature socialism; the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among various groups of working people; the educational role of the labor collective; the methodology of the comprehensive approach to education and the development of socialist social awareness; and the ideological struggle at the present stage. The sociological research laboratory being created in the Baku Higher Party School must concentrate its efforts on elaborating the problem of the effectiveness of party organizations' ideological work.

The state, topicality and standard of scientific research indicate serious shortcomings and omissions in organizational work in the social sciences sphere. There is in practice no single coordinating and guiding center insuring the planned leadership of such a complex and important matter as scientific research. Coordinating councils attached to institutes are ineffective, often operate formally and enjoy no influence or authority. Overall coordination of scientific research work in the social sciences sphere should be carried out by the republican academy's social sciences department. But the department (Dzh, Guliyev, A. Sumbatzade) does not carry out its direct functions with the necessary efficiency.

As the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, the study of Marxist-Leninist theory is the main form of developing social awareness in our country. However, in many VUZ social science faculties there is still a low standard of teaching in disciplines intended to form a scientific world outlook and staunch ideological convictions among young students. There are also many shortcomings in training teacher cadres.

A serious situation has arisen with the teaching of a number of social disciplines in VUZes. Many teachers in faculties of philosophy, CPSU history, political economy and scientific communism do not have specialized basic education. For many years now historians and philologists have been involved in teaching philosophy, scientific communism, ethics, esthetics and scientific atheism, and planners, commodity experts and so forth in political economy. It turns out that the republic's VUZes are not training cadres in these specialities. We have history faculties in the university and the Azerbaijan Teaching Institute which should train teachers of CPSU history, but this is not done. The National Economy Institute could produce specialists in political economy, but for some reason admissions in this speciality have been cut.

The position of the science and educational institutions department of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee (F. Akhmedov) and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (K. Aliyev) is astonishing; they have failed to raise in good time the urgent questions of training teacher cadres in leading sociopolitical disciplines. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing Higher Education and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training" stresses the active role of higher education in communist education and sets the task of improving the training, placement and further training of social science teachers in universities and the selection of young people for the specialities of philosophy, political economy, scientific communism and CPSU history. Guided by this resolution and proceeding on the basis of our requirements, the Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must elaborate measures to improve the training of social science specialists, expand the body of research students in the academy and the Azerbaijan State University, and improve the quality of social disciplines teaching in the republic's VUZes.

The decisive role in improving all educational work and increasing its effectiveness belongs to the training and retraining of ideological cadres. Great work is carried out in training and retraining ideological cadres by the Baku Higher Party School and the interrepublican courses operating at that school for improving the qualifications of party and soviet workers attached to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has called ideological workers fighters in the front ranks of building communism. They must be selected, cultivated and educated thoroughly, patiently and in a planned way, making use of all forms of training from study within the political enlightenment system to research studentship in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. We must constantly remember that the resolution of all socioeconomic tasks depends to a great extent on the standard of ideological cadres.

Comrades! We have begun to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" in the portentous year of preparation for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party. The republic's working people are marching toward the jubilees filled with the patriotic desire to achieve new victories in all economic and cultural spheres. High socialist pledges have been adopted by industrial working people, who have decided to fulfill the 5-year plan for production volume growth in 4 years and 4 months. Agricultural workers have given their word to insure record indicators in 1979 in the production and procurement of all arable and livestock products. Agricultural workers are inspired to new achievements by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for Further Specialization in Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in Azerbaijan," which opens up broad prospects for a sharp upsurge in the republic's agriculture and the socioeconomic development of rural Azerbaijan.

Scientists, writers and artists are preparing for the jubilees with creative inspiration.

Comrades! As analysis of the state of political education work in the republic shows, much has been done by the party organizations to form ideologically tempered, energetic builders of communism. But we consider it expedient in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution to focus attention on shortcomings in order to define concrete ways of further improving ideological work. Here we are guided by the great Lenin's precept: "We must always deepen and expand work and influence on the masses!"

The businesslike, searching, constructive, interested discussion of the CPSU Central Committee resolution in party organizations and labor collectives has revealed tremendous reserves and great potential within the Azerbaijan CP for a new boost to all areas of ideological and political education work. The task now is to insure effective utilization of these reserves at all levels of the system of communist education and to seek maximum effectiveness.

Our organizational and ideological work and the whole mighty arsenal of means of ideological and educational influence must in every way promote the further growth of the masses' political and labor activeness, so that every collective and every working person, in whatever sector, greets the noteworthy jubilees with new achievements. This will be an embodiment in deeds, in practice, of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the Azerbaijan party organization, a loyal party combat detachment, consistently strengthening and deepening the ties between propaganda and life and constantly sharpening the combat weapon of historical truth and its ideological influence on the masses, will do everything to insure the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the decisions of the 25th congress of our great Leninist party. (The report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).

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